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paid to another, would often interrupt, and snatch her from the most pleasing conversation. Rosa in vain strove to change the current of his ideas, and attach him to domestic life; till at length, chilled by frequent repulses, she endeavoured to crush in her own heart every sentiment which had formerly inspired it; and tried to soften the bitterness of disappointment by plunging with equal avidity as himself into every amusement.

To be concluded in our next.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,
THE enclosed account of the progress of vaccination in Ireland, taken from the report of the Institution in Dublin, will, no doubt, obtain ready admission in your pages; some of which, I perceive, have been already devoted to the consideration of this subject. The annexed paper may be useful in removing the prejudices which still exist against the new practice. More extensive publication may also introduce this valuable discovery more generally through the country parts of Ireland, in many parts of which it has not as yet obtained the notice its merits deserve. A list of subscribers is annexed to the report, which I have not transmitted, as I did not wish to obtrude any unnecessary matter on you. On perusing it, I took notice, not without some regret, that there is no subscriber to the Institution from Belfast, and but one from its neighbourhood. I sincerely hope that the perusal of the following plain statement will induce some individuals of your public-spirited town, to become its advocates, and to disseminate its value more generally through the north of Ireland, by establishing a society here on similar principles, or opening a communication with that in Dublin, so as to render the merits of Vaccine Inoculation more generally known and understood. I am, Sir,

Yours, GALENIUS.

March 2d, 1809.

COW-POCK INSTITUTION,
*Under the patronage of his Grace, the
Lord Lieutenant, No. 55, Sackville-
street.*

OPENED on the 14th of January,
1804, under the direction of the un-

dersigned Physicians and Surgeons of this City, for the purposes of securing a succession of Cow-Pock Matter, of inoculating gratuitously the Children of the Poor, and of supplying the different parts of the Kingdom with genuine Infection.

Physicians.

Joseph Clarke,
James Cleghorn,
Thomas Evory.

Surgeons.

George Stewart,
Ralph S. Obre,
Solomon Richards.

An Abstract from the Register of Inoculations and Distribution of Matter.

	Patients Inoculated.	Packets issued to Practitioners in general.	Packets to Army Surgeons.
1804	578	776	236
1805	1,032	1,194	178
1806	1,356	1,340	220
1807	2,156	1,790	520
1808	3,002	2,285	333
<i>Totals.</i>	8,124	7,315	1,287

By the foregoing Abstract from the Register of Inoculations and Distribution of Infection, it appears, that the applications for inoculation and supplies of infection increase daily.—The Directors of the Cow-Pock Institution observe, with great satisfaction, that the practice is every day becoming more general, so as to have nearly accomplished, in some parts of Ireland, the extermination of Small Pox. Much credit is due to those Medical Gentlemen, who, by using their utmost exertions and holding out every inducement to all descriptions of people, have succeeded in establishing Vaccination in several districts. The Clergy also, have been of essential service, many of whom inoculate the poor of their respective parishes.

The Incorporated Society have directed, that the practice be adopted in the Charter Schools and Nurseries throughout Ireland. It would be well, if the example were followed by others entrusted with the care of Public Charities, Schools, &c. and those employing young people in Manufactories.

Of Eight Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Four patients vaccinated at the Cow-pock Institution, exclusive of a great number inoculated by the Directors in private practice, many hundreds have been exposed, in every possible way, to the contagion of Small Pox, and even inoculated for the disease, yet the Register does not furnish a single instance of Small Pox follow-

ing perfect Vaccination, although every case of reputed failure has been carefully investigated. Such facts, it is presumed, cannot fail to arrest public attention.

The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Dublin and Edinburgh have, after a most minute and impartial examination, given their opinion in favour of the new inoculation. And the London College do not hesitate to declare, "That they feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of Vaccination; that they have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them; and that when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, are compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers,—and when it is considered that many who were once adverse to Vaccination have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the Small Pox."

The Directors have given extensive circulation to the very satisfactory report of the College of Physicians of London, which they conceive, has materially strengthened the public confidence in Vaccination. And, if there be any, who still entertain doubts, to such, they recommend a careful perusal of the Article on Vaccination, in the 17th Number of the Edinburgh Review.

Although no case of Small Pox following Vaccination has hitherto come before the Directors, they do not doubt the possibility of the occurrence, such having been reported upon respectable authority. Similar failures, it is well known, have happened in variolous inoculation. While Vaccination affords equal security to the constitution,

it avowedly possesses many advantages over Small Pox inoculation. For instance, of the above 8,124 cases, the Cow Pock has not proved fatal in a single instance, neither has it produced blindness, nor other species of deformity; whereas, had the like number been inoculated with Small Pox, one in a hundred would in all probability have perished, and several remained blind and subject to every species of deformity: and what is still a more serious evil, such a number infected with Small Pox, would spread the contagion in all directions, so as to be productive of incalculable mischief. The child of a poor room-keeper in this city, who was inoculated with Small Pox, infected nine children in the same house, of whom six died. Had Cow Pock been used, six lives would have been saved, and much trouble to the wretched parents prevented.

The extreme prevalence of Chicken-pock, during the present year, attended occasionally with considerable indisposition, gave rise to some embarrassment. Many children who had had the Cow Pock, being seized with the complaint, were at first supposed to have the Small Pox; by attending however to the progress and appearance of the eruption, the nature of the disease was ascertained, and all doubt removed. The father of a child on whom the Chicken Pock appeared after vaccination, was certain that it was Small Pox, nor could he be convinced of his error, until the disease spread to other children who before had the Small Pox.

The Directors, satisfied from their own experience and from accumulated evidence derived from the most respectable sources, feel confident in recommending vaccination; and they hope the practice in Ireland, will continue to have the sanction and support of the Medical Profession, the Clergy, and the Public in general.

SAMUEL B. LABATT, Sec.
December 31, 1808.

Packets of infection, with printed directions, two shillings and sixpence each: or Gentlemen may be supplied for one guinea per annum—Surgeons of the army to be supplied by applying to the Army Medical Board.

Permission having been obtained to transmit Letters relating to the Institution, through the Post Office, *Free of Expence*: those applying for Cow-Pock Matter, are requested to direct as follows:

"On the business of the Cow-Pock Institution,
DR. LABATT, Secretary,
No. 55, Sackville Street."

And such Letters to be sent under cover, addressed thus:

"EDWARD S. LEES, Esq.
General Post-Office, Dublin."

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

INQUIRER has, with great propriety, brought before the view of the public the two jarring or contradictory accounts which have been published, in the *Belfast*, and in the *Gentleman's Almanack*, respecting the eclipse which is to take place the latter end of the ensuing month, for the laudable purpose of ascertaining which of them, if either, is correct. Agreeably, therefore, to his request, I shall attempt to place the subject in a clear point of view, so as to enable him at any time to know with certainty when an eclipse is to happen, whether it will be *solar* or *lunar*.

An eclipse of the sun, is occasioned by the moon, which is an opaque body, being interposed between the earth and the sun; but such interposition cannot take place at any other time than that of *new moon*, hence it is evident, that no eclipse of the sun can possibly take place at any other time; and as there will be an eclipse on the 29th of next month, but the *new moon* not being at the same time, that cannot be a *solar eclipse*.

An eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth being in a right line between the sun and moon, and preventing the light of the former from shining on the latter, and rendering her luminous; but the earth is not in this situation at any other time than at that of *full moon*, consequently there can be no eclipse of the moon but at the time of *full*,—and we find that the middle of the ensuing eclipse and time of full moon differ but six minutes, of course the eclipse must be *lunar*, as announced in the *Belfast Al-*

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manack. The error committed in the *Gentleman's Almanack* on this subject, is, in my opinion, merely typographical, and not to be attributed to the calculator. G. T.

Belfast, March 12, 1809.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE BARONY OF ARMAGH.
Concluded from p. 98, No. VII.

THE origin of this establishment will be found in the extracts from *Harris' Hibernica*, which are subjoined in the appendix to this work; but the school was not actually endowed till the reign of Charles I, as appears from the statutes.

From the earliest accounts of literature in Ireland it appears, that the city of Armagh was famous for learning; and church discipline was studied here with great exactness. It is said, so eminent was the College of Armagh for learned divines, that, in a synod, held in the abbey of Clane, in the county of Kildare, anno 1162, which consisted of the archbishop of Armagh, twenty-six bishops, and numerous abbots, it was decreed, under a solemn act, that no student should be admitted a professor of theology in the national church, who had not a certificate of his having duly graduated in the College of Armagh. And, in the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, it is copied from the *Annals of Innisfallen*, that "Roderic O'Conchobhair, king of Connaught, anno 1169, to advance learning in this university, granted to the head master an additional annual pension of ten oxen, and bound his successors to fulfil the said grant, on condition that a public school should be there kept open for all scholars from every part of Ireland and Scotland." In Sir James Ware's *Antiquities of Ireland*, he quotes, on the statement of Florence M'Carthy, that the number of students at one time exceeded seven thousand.

The instances, which I mentioned, of Lord Rokeby's regard for the prosperity of Armagh were gratefully felt by the inhabitants, and called forth their public spirit in an eminent degree. New streets were built, and all the offensive obstacles to improvement, or which this city had